

THE REBEL INVASION.
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Hanover and York.

The Rebel Army Cut in Two.
THE GREAT BATTLE IMMINENT.

Retreat of the Rebels Beyond Carlisle

STRENGTH OF LEE'S ARMY.

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WHAT THEIR OPERATIONS AMOUNT TO.

The Village of Gettysburg Retaken.

A NUMBER OF REBELS CAPTURED.

The Rebels Retreating—Gen. Meade at
Hanover and York—The Rebel Army
Cut in Two—The Great Battle Immi-
nent.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.
LANCASTER, Tuesday, June 30, 1863.

The Rebels have fallen back 10 miles from Har-
ringtonburg, and occupy the south bank of the river.

Gen. Couch and staff have crossed the Susque-
hanna, and occupy the south bank of the river.
Gen. Meade occupies Hanover and York to-night,
cutting the Rebel lines in two. The Rebels are rap-
idly concentrating in the interior. Gen. Pleasanton
makes great havoc on the rear of the enemy's trains.
The great battle is thought to be imminent. The
Rebels must fight on Meade's ground, or disastrously
retreat.

Large numbers of troops are constantly arriving
at Harrisburg. The news agent at York sends to-
night for five hundred (500) copies of *The Lancaster
Express*, all business is still suspended. Citizens
now enlist. A female spy in male attire was cap-
tured taking drawings of the Harrisburg fortifica-
tions, and sent to Philadelphia with 50 Rebel de-
serters and prisoners.

The Rebels Falling Back.
HARRINGTONBURG, Tuesday, June 30, 1863.

All is quiet. The Rebels have retreated beyond
Carlisle.

Strength of Lee's Army—Stuart's Raid
around Washington.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 30, 1863.

The army of Gen. Lee is thought, by those in a
position to possess themselves of the facts known to
the Government, to be about 80,000 strong. The
general opinion entertained here is that the move-
ment into Pennsylvania is not the main object of the
Rebel campaign, but that it is designed, after ravag-
ing the rich country on the Susquehanna, and seiz-
ing all things useful to the invaders, to strike at
Baltimore and Washington. Of course, before doing
this, it will be necessary to beat Gen. Meade's
army, which is believed to be fully a match for the
enemy, and is hoped to be strong enough, not only to
beat, but to annihilate the Rebel forces.

Stuart's cavalry, after making nearly the entire
circuit of Washington, capturing wagons, stores,
and men, almost within range of the forts, dealing a
harmless blow at the Baltimore and Ohio road,
between Frederick and Baltimore, and starting the
Monumental City out of sleep at midnight, have by
this time, it is believed, joined Gen. Lee's forces in
Pennsylvania.

No considerable body of Rebels are believed to be
at present in the vicinity of Washington, although
it is still considered hazardous to go outside of the
lines of defenses in almost any direction.

The Rebel force which performed this daring ex-
ploit does not seem to have attempted to touch the
railroad which forms the line of communication
between Baltimore and Washington, although they
were within easy striking distance.

Residents in the vicinity say that twelve Rebel
cavalrymen died in a house in Beltsville, which is
about twelve miles from this city, on the railroad to
Baltimore, but they were in too great a hurry to
stop long enough to do any damage.

The Rebels, in their recent raid at Rockville, Md.,
captured Chief Justice Bowie, and after marching
him on foot for six miles allowed him to return to
his family. They also arrested Postmaster Bailey,
Provost-Marshal Moulton, the U. S. enrolling offi-
cer, and examining surgeon. Stuart commanded the
Rebels in person, and was introduced to several
of the Rebel sympathizers in Rockville. The Rebels
took every horse within four miles of Rockville,
whether the owner was Unionist or traitor.

Many of the worst Secessionists complain that
they were treated worse than Union families, every
horse and cow having been driven off. In only one
instance the Rebels paid, namely: \$125 in Confederate
money for a horse. Stuart afterward returned a
horse to a widow lady who proved that she was a
Secessionist herself, and had a son in the Rebel
army. The Rebels captured Major Danne and Capt.
Mickling of the U. S. Engineers. 1,000 cattle be-
longing to the Government were within a half mile
of the Rebels but escaped unnoticed and were driven
back to Washington. An officer who was captured
by Stuart at Rockville, there paroled and now re-
turned to Washington, estimates the Rebel force of
cavalry at 8,000. He thinks they have gone to Gettysburg
with the captured train of mules.

Of the 175 wagons they captured near Rockville,
the Rebels only turned three or four, being those that
were upset and broken.

This officer describes the Rebels as being very
jolly, and highly satisfied with what they had done.
They say they have secured all they wanted. The
Rebel soldiers are very confident and earnest, and
have the highest faith in Gen. Stuart.

Firing has been heard in the neighborhood of
Rockville today. Reports have been received from
Brookville to the effect that no Rebels are seen in
that quarter.

The Army Hospital at York, Pa., was removed on
the approach of the Rebels to Columbia. The sur-
gical instruments, costly medicines, etc., were se-
cured to the mountains until the Rebels had left.

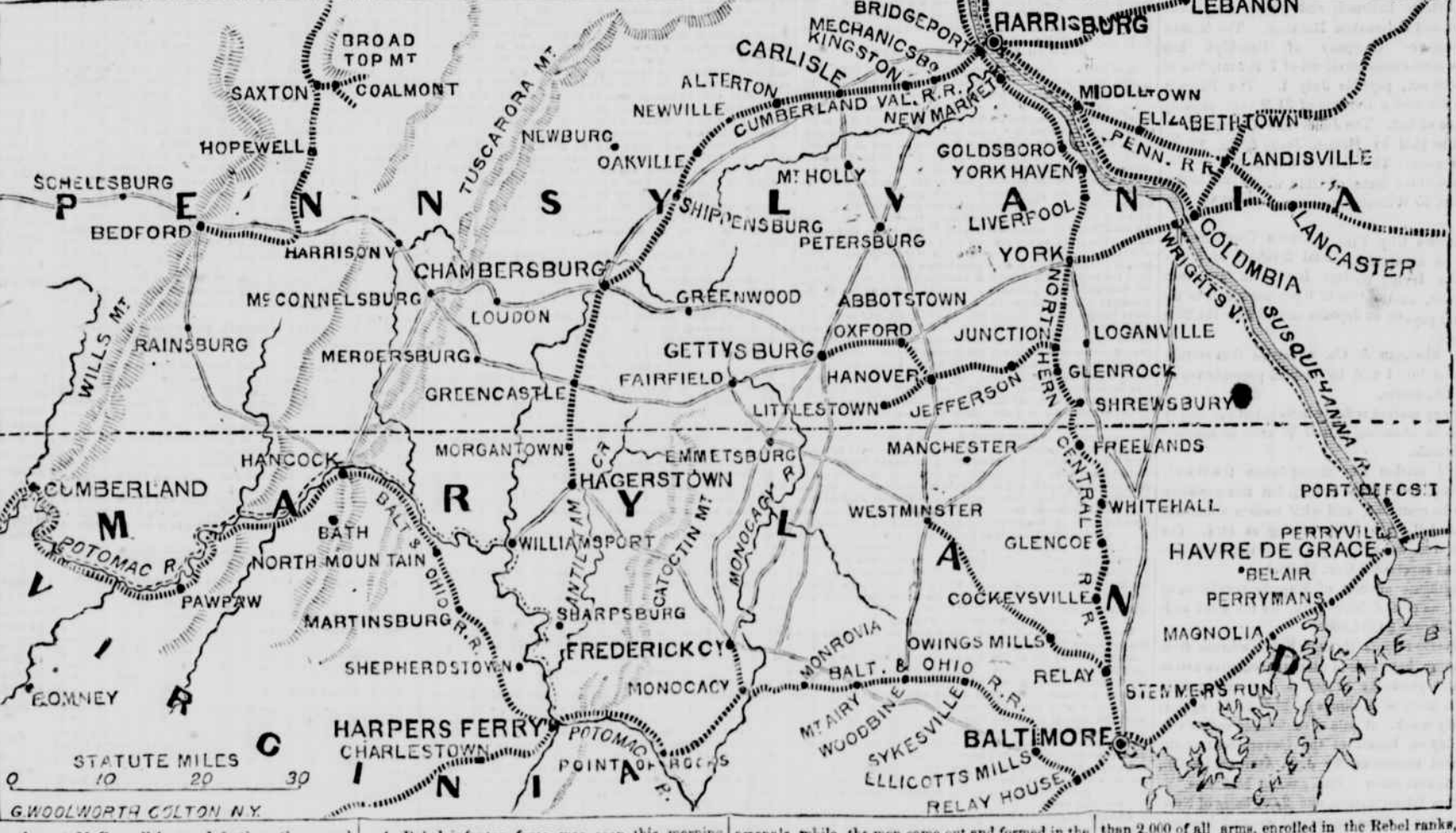
Movements of the Rebels.

HARRINGTONBURG, Tuesday, June 30—1 o'clock p. m.
The city is now as quiet as though it were Sunday.
There is no excitement in the city.
The soldiers are all at their posts.
Yesterday 400 cavalry belonging to Col. Pierce's
command, late Milroy's, had a fight with Imboden's

New-York Tribune.

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THE SEAT OF WAR IN PENNSYLVANIA AND MARYLAND.



cavalry at McConnellsburg, defeating them and
driving them through the town.

The Rebels had three killed. On our side two
men were wounded.

We took 33 Rebel prisoners.

The Rebel division of Gen. Early left for York
this morning, taking the road to Carlisle.

Gen. Lee is now concentrating his army in the
valley between Sharpsburg and Chambersburg, evi-
dently anticipating an attack from the Army of the
Potomac.

Gen. Ewell's Rebel corps is still in front of Har-
ringtonburg, and may commence the attack at any time.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 30—2 p. m.
A special dispatch to *The Inquirer*, from Bal-
timore, says:

"A train came in this morning from Union
Bridge, the western terminus of the Western Mary-
land Railroad, having passed through Westminster.
No Rebels had appeared anywhere along the route.
It is ascertained that a large body of Union cav-
alry reached Gettysburg, took possession of the
town, and captured quite a number of Rebels. Our
army is gradually moving in that direction. The
trains on the Northern Central Railroad ran this
morning to Parkton, 25 miles from Baltimore.
Several bridges have been destroyed north of
Parkton. No reinforcements are felt for the Bal-
timore and Washington Railroad, as it is strongly
protected. The same may be said of the Philadel-
phia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. The
guards are in each of the Gun Powder Rivers and
at Havre de Grace and at Bush River. The
defenses of Baltimore are now very strong. All
the negroes that can be found, without distinction,
are impressed into the service and made to work in
building fortifications. The cars from Baltimore to
Frederick this morning were obliged to return
after reaching Sykesville, where a large force of
Rebel cavalry were seen tearing up the track and
burning bridges. The train narrowly escaped being
captured."

The Rebels Supposed to be Moving toward
Harrisburg—They Evacuate York—
\$300,000 Demanded of the Citizens of
York by the Rebels—They Magnani-
mously Consent to give Twenty Days
Time—No Destruction of Private Prop-
erty.

COLUMBIA, Pa., Tuesday, June 30, 1863.

S. S. Blair, train master on the Northern Central
Railroad, left York at 8 o'clock this morning, when
the Rebels had all left, except their rear guard,
which was beginning to move off when he left. The
Rebels are supposed to be moving toward Harris-
burg. They left unexpectedly and in a hurry. It
was reported that Gen. Pleasanton's outer pickets
had been seen within four miles of York. The
total demand on York by the Rebels amounted to
\$300,000. The citizens raised \$30,000 in cash and
substance, and the Rebels allowed them twenty
days to raise the balance.

No private families were molested. The citizens
were all treated with respect. The Railroad prop-
erty was not disturbed, with the exception of about
thirty old cars that were at the shops awaiting
repairs. The Railroad south of Glen Rock, was not
injured in any way. The Rebel force at York was
not over 8,000, with 18 pieces of artillery. The
Rebel force at Wrightsville was 3,000 with 5 pieces
of artillery.

Movements of the Rebel Gen. Stuart.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 30, 1863.

The following definite information relative to the
Rebel cavalry force which crossed the Potomac
River at the Point of Rocks, on Saturday night, has
been received by *The American*, in a letter from a
Methodist clergyman residing at Brookville, Md.:
Very much to the astonishment of the citizens, the
Rebels came in there on Sunday evening about 6
o'clock.

Gen. Stuart was with the Rebel force, and took
possession of the reverend gentleman's house.

The Rebels had with them captured wagons,
prisoners, contrabands, and mules, beside other
plunder.

On Monday morning the Rebels left, going north-
ward, as is learned from another source.

The reverend gentleman says he entertained five
of the Union prisoners (captives) at breakfast, among
them Major Dunn and Capt. Mackling of the United
States Engineers.

This was doubtless the same Rebel force which
struck the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad yesterday
morning.

It is equally certain that it is the same Rebel force
which passed north-west of this city last evening, in
the direction of Westminster, doubtless aiming to
reach their forces at York, or Gettysburg, which
gave rise to the alarm here last night.

Excitement in Berks County.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 30—2 p. m.

Intelligence has been received here to-day that
Gen. Lee and his Staff were at Carlisle last night.

Standing at the door of one of these extemp-
erized

A Rebel infantry force was seen this morning
about 14 miles from Harrisburg, marching toward
that city. They may come up to our forces some
time this afternoon. An engagement is then ex-
pected to take place, although it may be postponed
until the morning.

The telegraph wires are uninterrupted along the
whole line of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The trains
are running also, but slowly and cautiously, to avoid
surprise.

The *Reading Advertiser*, the organ of the Democrats,
and generally known as the Berks County "Bible,"
has come out with a strong appeal to the farmers to
quit their fields and rally for the defense of the State.
A camp has been formed, and it is expected that
there will be 20,000 men assembled there immedi-
ately.

Increasing Excitement at Oxford, Penn.

OXFORD, Chester Co., Penn., Tuesday, June 30, 1863.

The excitement at this point is increasing.
The merchants are moving away their goods.
Rebel scouts have been seen passing down the
banks of the Susquehanna on the Harford side, and
they have been reported as far down as Peach Bot-
tom.

Rebel Prisoners.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 30, 1863.

Fifty Rebel prisoners from Harrisburg, arrived
here to-day.

The Baltimore Club House Seized.

The Baltimore Club House was on Monday taken
possession of by Gen. Schenck, for reasons detailed
in the following order:

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DEPARTMENT,
FOURTH ARMY CORPS, BALTIMORE, JUNE 27, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDER.—There is an association existing in the
City of Baltimore known as the "Maryland Club." The
members of the body, and of those who frequent its rooms, or
are entertained by its members, take place at a building
on the corner of Franklin and Charles streets. Departing from
the original character and purposes of its institution, this
Club has for a long time past degenerated into a resort for
those who are disaffected toward the Government, hostile to
its legitimate constituted authorities, and who give countenance
and aid to the insurrection and treasonable rebellion by
which our institutions and national integrity are
endeavored to be overthrown. So dangerous and mischievous an
association cannot be permitted longer to maintain its exis-
tence in a loyal community. The "Maryland Club" is there-
fore suspended, and its house of meeting taken possession of
and closed.

In the execution of the order, the names of all persons
found in the building and of all who belong to the association,
and of all who habitually frequent it, will be taken, and an
inventory will be made of the property and records or papers
of the association, and the same held subject to future orders.
By command of
Maj. Gen. SCHENCK.

DONN FRY, Lieut.-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

Intense Excitement in Baltimore—Stuart's
Rebel Cavalry Reported as Advancing
on the City.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday Morning, 3 o'clock June 30, 1863.

At about the hour of 10 last night a report reached
Gen. Schenck's Headquarters to the effect that
the whole of the Rebel Gen. Stuart's Cavalry were
advancing on the city from the direction of West-
minster. Having seen a lieutenant early in the
evening whose detachment of 150 men had been at-
tacked on the road to that place by about 300 of the
enemy, 15 only of our men escaping, I judge the
report to be wildly exaggerated, and attribute the
rumor to the nearer approach of this band, probably
bound on a reconnaissance.

Immediately the news spread as if by electricity
through the city; orders were at once issued for the
citizens to hold themselves in readiness to defend the
barriades. Large crowds gathered at the hotels,
and at the Egan House word was passed round
among them where they could find arms with which
to resist the invaders. At Barnum's, the Mulberry
House, and other places where Union sentiment is
below par, less excitement prevailed, and the counten-
ances observable in the groups who lingered
around those delectable resorts were for the most
part wreathed in smiles of pleasant anticipation.

At five minutes before eleven the alarm bells com-
menced to ring. The firemen of the city mistaking
this for an alarm of fire, and misled by the continued
ringing, ran in all directions in search of the burn-
ing building, adding to the general excitement by
their haste and loud cries of "fire." In addition to
this, orderlies galloped here and there through the
streets, bearing messages from one part of the city
to another; the residents, men, women and children
began to throng and block up the thoroughfares; the
cars were obliged to stop rushing; rockets were
sent into the air from different signal stations; Union
men rushed to the places where muskets were kept,
and the work of arming commenced. Each man
loaded his piece the moment he took it in hand, and
what with the rattling of caps and the occasional
discharge of a gun from some one of the windows,
by way of guiding the members of the different
leagues to the spot, the noise and tumult increased
momentarily.

Standing at the door of one of these extemp-
erized

arsenals while the men came out and formed in the
street, a woman from an opposite dwelling sent up
such a hail of despair as to make the still night
air shudder with the sound. Passing down Bal-
timore street, at the corner of Charles, no less than a
dozen poor women stood, with their shawls drawn
over their heads, beseeching the passers-by to pro-
tect them from harm.

From Baltimore street I turned into Monument
square, and found a dense crowd collected in front
of Gen. Schenck's headquarters, away to and fro
with excitement, armed sentries, with musket and
saber, keeping them from the sidewalk; and in
front of the building, as at the Egan House,
numerous horses, saddled and bridled, awaiting the
call of staff officers.

Falling into the ranks of one of the many squares
going to the defense of the barriades, I marched
with them as far as Egan and Madison streets, and
then discovered the 21st New-York Militia drawn
up in line. All this time the alarm bells continued
ringing, and the firemen, discovering their mistake,
shouldered the musket, and swelled the number of
armed men, already large. The excitement contin-
ued unabated up to about one o'clock when a fine
rain commenced, and at the present writing I look
from my window upon a deserted street where only
now and then the clatter of horse hoofs break the
profound stillness of night. Thus ends for the pre-
sent a very considerable scare. We will see to-
morrow if Stewart with his cavalry will come.

The Defense of Cumberland, Md.—Unsat-
isfactory Decision by Gen. Kelly—Rebels
Credited with Good Conduct—Move-
ments of Imboden.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

CUMBERLAND, Maryland, June 23, 1863.

The inhabitants of this Mountain City, recently
under the dominion of Col. Imboden with less than
300 mounted men and two small cannons, were
much amused this morning by the announcement in
the *Wheeling paper* that Gen. Kelly had driven the
Rebels out of Cumberland, inasmuch as the last
heard of Gen. Kelly, on Wednesday morning last,
the day of our capture, was his fleeing from the
railroad train to the woods a few miles west of this,
on his way to New-Creek, Va., where several thou-
sands of the Union forces—variously estimated from
5,000 to 8,000—were shut up. It is said that during
last Wednesday the General made his appearance
at New-Creek on a bare-backed horse, and that he
refused to permit Col. Bruce and his regiment
of the Potomac Brigade (which latter is chiefly
composed of men from this neighborhood, and who
all manifested at the refusal) to come down and
protect this city and their families. Why our mili-
tary disaster should be so tender of the Union forces
as to send them all to, and shut them up in, New-
Creek, 18 miles by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad
west of this, without leaving a single guard or
patrol at any of the valuable bridges, culverts and
various structures of the railroad and canal, public
buildings, &c., constitute a military policy whose
objects and principles should be immediately investi-
gated, and must be without the whitewash tub, or
the fair game of the coal trade of Allegheny, were
left entirely at the mercy of a dozen Secesh sym-
patizers.

What is the effect of this? Why, a small rabble
tear up the railroad track, almost within reach of the
field batteries of New-Creek; and in front of the
railroad train hurrying there with the news of the
capture of Cumberland by some awful number of
Rebels, I am afraid to mention how many, one state-
ment is 10,000; and Gen. Kelly, who was in the
train, was obliged to make for the woods. This is
about the amount of intelligence had at New-
Creek for the ensuing twenty-four hours, where
there was a force big enough to cut up every Rebel
soldier from there to the South Branch inclusive.
The next effect is, that Cumberland is captured by
Col. Imboden and less than 300 Rebels, all counted,
even to the axmen and squirrel rifles. Again, less

than 2,000 of all arms, enrolled in the Rebel ranks,
are left for forty-eight hours to destroy every rail-
road and canal bridge, viaduct, water station, ap-
proach, &c. for 30 miles; impress the horses (all they
could find worth taking, for no one ever saw the cattle
of that character in a country become suddenly so
desolate, hoary, and decrepit, lame, halt, blind, and
do whatever they choose without stint or restraint.
Now, who is responsible for these disasters, and this
awful stain on the courage and character of the
Union soldiers?

In addition to the comparatively large Union force
at New-Creek not less than 1,000 of Milroy's men
who had escaped from Winchester on the Sunday pre-
vious (June 14), reached here on Tuesday afternoon
and night, professed their intention to remain and
defend this city from the rumored small guerrilla
force in the neighborhood, but who all left the next
morning (last Wednesday, June 17) at daylight, on
the report of their pockets of Rebels in the vicinity.
If half of these latter had simply remained in this
city, the Rebels would not have ventured to attack
it; but, instead of so doing, all, except a few drunken
ones, disappeared at and before day-dawn on
Wednesday. And the drowsy few, whose horses as
they wandered about the streets, were seen from the
night by which the Rebels approached, and caused
the latter to defer entering the city until assured by
some domestic traitors that we were entirely de-
fenceless and at their mercy.

The Rebels fired two small shells from a couple of
6-pound guns, sent in a flag of truce, and the city
was forced to surrender, left entirely unprotected by
those who had been quartered in the city and enjoyed
its comforts and hospitalities for 18 months past;
but I am rejoiced to say, most unwillingly, nothing
but superior commands and orders pent up in the
mind of our officers, and of those who were there
useless and idle in New-Creek, where there is
nothing to do, but some stores which could more
readily have been brought here, than the troops and
all concentrated there; and, again, here: their forces
would have been more useful, nearer the present
theatre of the war of the Potomac; nearer their
sources of supply, or quite as much so; with ample
woods for retreat, and something to defend. While,
in turn, the Rebels did not force any one to take their
money, or to sell their goods; did not permit a store,
or a private house, or yard, to be entered, or a
kind of order to be issued from any of their
forces. In fact, they behaved like soldiers under
good discipline and perfect orderly command, and
pride of their self-control. They did take a few
free, but released some, when impressed, on being
assured that they belonged to the poor. All who
could, of course, concealed their valuable horses;
but, though aware of this and of the owners, they
said nothing. An incident for which I can vouch,
convinced me of the inferiority of their forces.
While striding around the city on Wednesday
after the surrender, a gun accidentally exploded,
and some boys cried out, "Here come the Union
troops, or to that effect, and there were immediate
movements for a sudden evacuation, which testified their
extraordinary weakness, although what was done toward
this was in a military manner showing discipline
and soldierly knowledge.

The cavalry of Milroy, who left so suddenly on
Wednesday morning, scattered in every direction,
toward New-Creek, by a circuitous route,
avoiding the vicinity of the Potomac and West Vir-
ginia, and toward Bedford and Berlin, in Pennsylv-
ania. It is a single company of the Home Guard
which could have been induced to remain, and thus
prevented the capture of one city and the mortifica-
tion ensuing upon it. But so, every man, in-
cluding those in the hospitals and guard-houses,
were hurried beyond the reach of the Rebel forces.
Now, Mr. Editor, from some lessons taught us by the
Rebels, we consider a well equipped force of 5,500 men
composed of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, nearly
all of whom had fought in field and fortification,
and nearly all of whom had been in service for 18
months; on their own ground, and with a friendly
country to retreat to, in their rear, and no danger
of their communication therewith being cut off, or
interrupted, to whom must be added the Milroy
cavalry who retreated to them, as too large a force
to be injured in an out of the way place, safe from
the enemy, yielding up all they are bound and paid
to protect, to the ravages of a few hundred ill-
equipped Rebels, and placed more than a day's
march beyond any reasonable place of safety, and of
course so much further from points where they can
be called on to become useful; and though on a rail-
way, by which they could be brought here two
hours, still if they permit it as was the case here, a
few scattering guerrillas to destroy temporarily that
mode of transit, it cannot be taken into view.

The Rebel Col. Imboden, with his small force
left town on Wednesday afternoon, and remained
within a few miles of it on Wednesday night; re-
treated a few miles further on Thursday, and
thence leisurely to their main body at the South
Branch of the Potomac, 17 miles from here, on Fri-
day and Saturday. Some of them were at First-
stone yesterday, seizing horses, &c. None of the
Union forces from New-Creek came here until
Thursday evening about sundown, when about 150
cavalry appeared with huge eagles, rushing after the
Rebels, whom 500 men could, on Wednesday or
Thursday, have wholly captured or defeated, be-
yond any reasonable doubt. This small body of
Union cavalry, at least some of them—were a little
surprised at the apparent coolness of their reception,
for which they were not to blame, but the people
were too much mistified to explain. Nevertheless,
although in a tremendous hurry, they stayed in town
about two hours to freshen up, the day being warm,
and then went after Col. Imboden and his men,
whom they did not overtake—at least, they brought
back no prisoners. This is as near the truth as one
can come of these circumstances. It is altogether
so to base trustworthy opinions upon.

is amusing actually to talk about driving the Rebels
out of this city, as, from what I have said, you can
see how deliberately they retreated, and that they
were actually masters of the country about here,
and in some sense are so still. No one would more
gladly contemplate the reverse of this; but I must
conclude by saying, so plainly has the incompetency
of the Generals controlling this portion of the Mil-
itary Department appeared, that notwithstanding the
guiltiness and inefficiency of the private, non-com-
missioned and subordinate commissioned officers,
they could effect nothing unless the opportunity is
afforded them. Until this is changed—until Quar-
termasters are punished for gross ignorance, and
some of them for preferring Scotch contractors and
Secessionists to lavish their favors upon, while all
the hard contracts and unwelcome sales are forced
on Union men, and until men active, bold, and
sensible to risk their men and their supplies, we can
expect no change for the better here. I have seen
Generals, who should be watching and fighting the
enemy, electioneering even with the Secesh. There
can't be too many Presidents.

The Rebel Attack on our Wagon Train
near Rockville.

From Our Special Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29, 1863.

Yesterday morning at about 9 1/2 o'clock I started
from Washington in company with three officers of
the topographical engineers. It was our intention
to ride through to Frederick, stopping at Rockville
for the purpose of taking dinner, but we all knew
the liability of well-laid schemes, whether by or
quadrupled, to go wrong. By the time we reached
our first post of cavalry pickets we came up with
the rear of a long wagon train, comprising 150 vehi-
cles, each drawn by six mules, driven by a very
black and picturesque negro. This train must have
been at least two miles long, for by the time we
had reached the other end, riding leisurely, we
were within a mile or two of Rockville. Here, just
as we had passed the last wagon, an excited horse-
man, coming from the direction of Rockville, halted
our party, and in a somewhat confused voice gave
us the pleasing intelligence that about 400 Rebel
cavalry were close at his heels. A short con-
sultation of war resulted in our making
up our minds to retreat. This conclusion
was scarcely arrived at when two more men
came full tilt past us, shouting that the Rebels had
fired on them and were close behind. Then came a
cavalry soldier, one of the six who formed our paltry
guard, leading a riderless horse, whose master
(another of our guard) had just been shot. Then
came thundering along a second troop, much ex-
cited, and evidently charged with some important
mission. He immediately halted all the mule teams,
ordering them to turn back. And now commenced
a scene of excitement and confusion which none but
a maniac could properly describe. Wagons upset
by their drivers in abortive attempts to turn them
round, others locked together, mule teams inextricably
snarled up, and through this jam and mess some
twenty or thirty horsemen (your correspondent
among the number) galloping like mad. Had the
devil been behind us it would have been impossible
to go faster; as fast as the frightened horses could
lay their legs to the ground they went, kicking up
stones and earth with their heels in the most excit-
ing manner. Two scared farmers led the retreat on
powerful horses, and so long as they galloped it was
impossible to stop any of the other horses. At last
we got sufficiently far from the train to deem our-
selves safe, and as the farmers had got out of reach,
we pulled up and reconsidered. Away far back on
the road we could distinguish smoke from the burn-
ing teams. They were doubtless all destroyed. All
the mules were captured, and two ambulances con-
taining officers were likewise gobbled up.

At about 4 o'clock we, the fortunate ones, reached
the city, after a six hours' ride of nearly thirty
miles, very sore and very tired.

This bold dash of the enemy caused considerable
excitement in the city directly we arrived. Colonel
Wyndham was immediately put in command of all
the cavalry in and around Washington, with au-
thority to mount and organize all the horseless
troopers he could lay his hands on, and to mount a
Maine regiment whose time is just up, to act as
mounted infantry, provided they would consent to
serve in that capacity for a few weeks. The
Scott's Nine Hundred (cavalry) marched through
town at 2 o'clock this morning, and the 16th New-
York leave for Frederick at 3 p. m. It is Colonel
Wyndham's intention to see if he cannot fall foul of
these Rebel gentlemen and recover our mules, and
take a few hundred prisoners at the same time. The
appointment of Colonel Wyndham gives great sat-
isfaction. No officer in the army has a higher rep-
utation for energy, activity and soldierly knowledge.

The substitution of Gen. Meade for Gen. Hooker
as head of the army is hailed with great delight.
Those who are well informed describe him as a
stern, hard-fighting soldier, who has no vices and
no weaknesses, and in many respects a much better
man for the position than his predecessor. Officers
and others who are well informed state positively
that there is no force except cavalry north of the
river, and that nothing will certainly be done for
four or five days—that is to say, no great battle will
be fought till then. The impression is that Lee will
fool our troops all over the country, capture what
he wants, and then we shall be as we were before.
To-night I go to Frederick by railway.

The Relation Lee's Movement had to the
Resistance at Vicksburg—Supplies sent
to Grant from Washington—The Per-
formance of the Rebel Cavalry.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, June 29, 1863—3 p. m.

The connection between Lee's vigorous op-
erations in Maryland and Pennsylvania, and the critical
game that Grant and Johnston are playing on the
Mississippi, is most noticeable. Munitions of war
forwarded to Grant from Washington must now go
(however urgent the emergency) to New-York, and
thence by a circuit, long in distance and time, over
the Lake Shore road. Important Government
freight, I learn, went by that route on Sunday.
Should the Rebels succeed in cutting the road be-
tween Washington and Baltimore, this embarrass-
ment will be seriously aggravated. Over the Bal-
timore and Ohio line freight would find its way to
our forces before Vicksburg in ten or twelve days—
by the circuitous route it will occupy nearly twenty
days in transit.

There are telegraphic complications too. The re-
peated "overlays" to which the most important
messages are subject in passing, by way of New-
York, Buffalo or Pittsburg, Cleveland and Cincin-
nati, imply delays which, in certain predicaments,
might be critical—even an hour may be big with
the fate of a great battle.

The performances of the Rebel cavalry in Mont-
gomery County yesterday were as shrewd as they
were dashing. They were principally White's men,
and seemed to be familiar, not only with the roads,
but with the people—not only with the people, but
with the horses. They could not have been more
correctly posted if they had had